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Lord George Continues Genoa Preparations, but Opponents Attack Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau.

Officially Great Britain goes on with preparations for the Genoa conference, insisting that long ago it felt America would not participate, and that loss had been discounted. Premier Lloyd George is reported to be determined to go on as far as he can with the plans for the resuscitation of Europe, in which the revival of trade with Russia plays a large part, but America's refusal has put a powerful weapon in the hands of those who oppose Mr. Lloyd George.

While the press organs of the Government are dumb, the Northcliffe papers, the *Morning Post* and the *Daily News*, hail the American refusal as the casting of the Premier's effort to use Genoa for his own domestic "political" purposes. They say there is little use in going on with America eliminated, and that Mr. Lloyd George's real object is revealed.

The *Westminster Gazette*, generally an opposition paper, however, deprecates the American refusal and expresses what may be counted upon as the official point of view in saying that the Genoa conference will lead, as Secretary Hughes suggests, to further conferences, where America can participate usefully.

Approval of America's refusal generally is based upon Mr. Hughes's reluctance to deal with the Bolsheviks; but both the *Daily News* and the *Westminster Gazette*—"wee free" Liberal organs—say that America's present, with her detached attitude, would have helped make the Genoa conference successful.

The *Northcliffe* papers blame the Anglo-French squabbling in Washington over submarines for part of America's reluctance to participate, but in view of their general friendly attitude toward France, these papers blame the British Government, rather than France, for that very squabble.

It is clear, however, that efforts will be made elsewhere, if the preparations for the Genoa conference go on, to get France to modify her position in regard to changing the Versailles and other peace treaties. This is hinted in several quarters to-night, where France's exclusion of the discussion of reparations was taken as an unwillingness to discuss her own disarmament, even if approached on the financial side. These sentiments attributed to France were coupled as important causes of the American unwillingness to participate.

The *Morning Post* says: "The note of Mr. Hughes, which it takes upon the stand taken by Poincaré and the exceedingly cautious attitude of Dr. Benes, leader of the smaller European countries, has profoundly modified the whole Genoa outlook and has made short work of the Prime Minister's dazzling program."

The *Evening News*: "The United States Government has declined to take part in the Genoa conference. The people of the United States and the people of Europe are to be congratulated upon the American decision. The decision is partly the result of foolish delusions made by European bankers and financiers to the effect that Europe will never pay her debts to America, but it is chiefly due to the spectacle shown to the American people at Washington when the French and British delegates quarrelled with each other over questions of submarine warfare. If the Bolsheviks are to be recognized, it means the detachment of the United States from European affairs and people, and also the detachment of France from England. In whose interest then is England going to Genoa?"

The *Daily Mail*: "The people of this country will appreciate the plain speaking American Government's refusal to take part in the Genoa conference and entirely agree with its conclusions, recognizing very clearly that it does not indicate any intention on the part of President Harding to turn his back on Europe. The best way of restoring Russian property, as the American refusal dryly points out, is for the Bolsheviks to disappear."

The *Daily News*: "Many of the limitations and definitions in the Genoa program—due in part to intrigues and mutual suspicions of rival nations—are to be deplored, but so is the stubborn aloofness of the United States, which serves only to accentuate the difficulties of the complex situation. The austere superior and wholly remote attitude which America chooses to maintain toward the nations of Europe is a pose as unhelpful and as unacceptable to Europe as the psychopathic bids for American sympathy from this side of the Atlantic are the subject of ridicule and contempt to many Americans."

The *Times* says: "The American refusal to go to Genoa is very polite and very sympathetic, but it is quite positive. Surprise, it is alleged, is felt in Government circles over this decision. It won't be felt anywhere else. Applying his eminently qualified mind with the best good will, Mr. Hughes finds him-

America Won't Pour Help into Bottomless Barrel

BERLIN, March 9 (Associated Press).—The *Vossische Zeitung* views the American decision to abstain herself from Genoa as a final official attempt to create the economic and political environment obviously necessary for the purposes of such a conference, and without which Europe cannot reckon on American participation. "In a few words," says the *Vossische*, "Secretary Hughes now informs Europe, which apparently is unwilling to make a serious attempt to regulate its inner political and economic affairs, that the United States is disinclined to indulge in the futile pastime of pouring its help into a barrel without a bottom."

self reluctantly driven to the conclusion that the conference is of a political character.

"America is not unwilling to help Europe if she were satisfied that Europe really was doing all it can for herself. But they don't believe she is doing the best she can for herself."

"Everybody who knows anything about American feeling or who has been at pains to remember the utterances of Secretary Hughes must have foreseen that one whole group of headings in the Cannes resolution would have proved unacceptable to America. They are headings intended by Premier Lloyd George to further his darling purpose of forcing the Bolsheviks as equals upon the civilized states and governments of the West. Mr. Hughes naturally draws attention to the conflict between this purpose and the known policy of the United States. France does not want to recognize Lenin and his confederates or be with them."

"America thinks they are insuperable obstacles to the recovery of Russia. Why should Mr. Lloyd George be so anxious to sit at the same table with them, or set them Powers to condone their crimes? Why then should we go to Genoa unless it is expected that the presence of the British Prime Minister, patronizing Bolshevism, will appeal to certain advanced sections of the electorate at home?"

U. S. REFUSAL CRIPPLES GENOA, BERLIN VIEW

Deprives Approaching Conference of Its Significance.

BERLIN, March 9 (Associated Press).—Universal disappointment, but ready understanding of the motives that prompted the United States to decline the invitation to attend the Genoa conference marked the comment by German newspapers on the American Government's reply to Italy.

"America's decision deprives Genoa of its deciding factor and its significance as an international conference of economic importance," says the *Bourse Gazette*, which adds that Germany, nevertheless, must not lose interest in that gathering, but earnestly strive to make it the prelude to a real world conference.

"America sooner or later must come to the active realization of the fact that her days of splendid isolation are gone forever and that common interests link her with the economic fate of other nations," says the industrial organ, *Der Tag*, which asserts that her aloofness gravely operates against all efforts to restore Europe to normalcy.

The American attitude is all the more painful to us as it demonstrates that the United States is no longer willing to assume the same decisive attitude through which she determined the outcome of the war," says the *People's party's* organ, *Die Zeit*. It adds that the conference without the United States officially represented will not afford the European nations the needed opportunity of taking a financial survey of the immediate future.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, the organ of Hugo Stinnes, believes the United States is convinced that French politics are a permanent barrier to any serious attempt at salvaging disorganized Europe, and that the American aversion to participation under the prevailing conditions is quite understandable.

The *Tageblatt* has this to say: "The American Government naturally realizes that the Genoa conference without America's active participation cannot reach conclusive judgments upon the settlement of world economic problems. But America is standing upon the ground that Europe should next submit some definite plan which, to the United States' conception, represents a real means of liquidating the debt ridden European countries without putting a patchwork program up to the Genoa conference."

The *Tageblatt* suggests that America, knowing the sacrifices expected of her, considers she is entitled to exert pressure through Genoa.

BURKE TO OPPOSE PEPPER.
WASHINGTON, March 9.—William J. Burke, Republican, of Pittsburgh, serving his second term in the House as a Representative at large from Pennsylvania to-day announced his candidacy for the Senate "in opposition to Senator Pepper" who was appointed to the Senate to serve until a successor to the late Senator Penrose could be selected at the polls next November.

GERMANS TO OFFER SCHEMES AT GENOA

See Only Hope for Relief in Proposals They Will Take to Parley.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau.

The only hope for relief attached to the Genoa conference by serious German economists lies in the propositions which the Germans themselves will bring forward at the conference. They concern the systematic German regulation of exchange, food and raw materials. It is pointed out, for example, that almost two years' raw cotton crop is stored in Liverpool, while the German cotton goods industry is practically idle, owing to the lack of raw material.

"If a rational scheme for exchange of raw materials and food can be found at the Genoa conference, the reparations problem, which is causing such anxiety now, will find a natural solution satisfactory to all parties concerned," said one authority to-day.

They interpret the allusions to American cooperation in the restoration of economic life in Europe in the recent speech of Dr. Walter Rathenau, the Foreign Minister, merely as an appeal to the United States. They assert they understand America's unwillingness to take part in the conference, which promises but few tangible results. They say the conference practically will center around the Russian problem and will serve chiefly as a background to the moves of Karl Radek, Soviet emissary to Berlin; Gregory Krassine, and Georgy Tchitcherine, the Russian Foreign Minister.

Nevertheless, the experts agree with Dr. Rathenau in that the Genoa conference will be the first of a series of conferences which ultimately will bear fruit favorably for Germany. They believe that although America will not take part in Genoa she may go to conferences of experts that are likely to follow.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says: "Dr. Rathenau said, the reconstruction of our old continent on a great scale hardly will succeed without America's participation. America, however, is far from ready as yet to make the sacrifices necessary to this purpose. Further steps by the American administration toward cooperation with the rest of the world must not be expected before the treaties of the Washington conference are safely through the Senate."

"The definite refusal of the American Government to take part in the Genoa conference is quite comprehensible," continues this paper. "Owing to the difficulties existing in American domestic politics. Yet this is highly to be regretted from the point of view of Europe and the rest of the world, including America herself. The longer the unfortunate situation lasts the harder it will be to repair. Americans, too, will come to recognize this. Their economic depression is influenced more by European chaos than they think."

BRITAIN TO GIVE FRANCE 140,000,000 GOLD MARKS

PARIS, March 9 (Associated Press).—The Allied Finance Ministers, considering the German reparations payments to-day heard arguments as to whether the value of the Sarre coal mines should be immediately charged against France's share of the reparations payments. Indications were that the compromise

suggested at the Supreme Council meeting at Cannes, whereby Great Britain would release to France about 140,000,000 gold marks of her share for the payment of the cost of military occupation, would be adopted. The remainder of the first billion gold marks in cash paid by Germany, under this plan, would go to Great Britain and Belgium.

HARDING HELPS CHINESE.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—President Harding to-day sent a message to Congress recommending payments of about \$5,000 in claims "as an act of grace and without regard to legal liability," to families of three Chinese killed in China by members of the American naval forces.

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